

the original Lodge form; it would get, said Senator Walsh, as many ratification votes as the substitute.

The present offering by Senator Lodge probably represents the last effort to give the compromise a chance. If ratification falls after this move it probably will fall for good. In permitting the new formula to be put forward the public opinion leader felt that he was doing everything that could possibly be done in the interest of a fair chance for ratification. If with this concession the treaty fails, it will be because approximately equal numbers of Republicans and Democrats—rather more of the latter—vote against it, and the present situation will give small advantage to either side.

#### Politicians on Anxious Seat

One interesting suggestion in the political group of the day was that politicians are increasingly anxious to keep the treaty as unimportant in the campaign as possible because of the woman suffrage amendment which will be adopted before election. There is a general belief that the treaty issue has taken a strong hold on the imagination and that the women, and Democrats believe that they will have the advantage with the women if the latter believe the treaty owes its defeat largely to Republican opposition. The point is by no means conceded by Republicans but the woman factor is of great interest to both sides.

When the day's session opened Senator Lodge offered his substitute in place of the Wilson-Roosevelt treaty, saying: "I am going to offer a modification of that reservation as it stands. It is in accordance with what I have stated on the floor many times, that I did not feel that I could be justified in insisting on the defeat of the treaty on the simple question of phraseology employed in any reservation."

#### Day Spent in Debate

The discussion started last night and continued all day. Senator Frelinghuysen (N. J.) led. He voted on November 13 for ratification with the original Lodge reservations and always has stood firmly by them. He objected to having without opportunity for real discussion. The old reservation had had the support of a majority of the Senate and was understood fully by the Senate and the country—indeed, the world. To deal in hastily drawn reservations on so vital a matter was playing with fire, he insisted.

"I have voted to ratify with the former reservation," he said, "but I feel that the surest guarantee for us is to remain out of a league. We have got to wait for 100 years without a league and probably could wait for another 100 years. No league could be playing at politics. No Senator can now place loyalty to his President or party above his duty. We are in a position where we are clear and unmistakable as that in which, as the President says, the obligation is written in Article X, and declare that there is no obligation whatever on the part of the United States to support this treaty. I would refuse. If a majority of my State should demand that I vote for it, I would resign but I would not do it."

#### McCormick Sees No Hope

Senator McCormick (Ill.) said none could believe that Senator Lodge wrote the substitute he had offered in view of his repeated declarations that the United States was to obtain nothing from the League to protect other countries. If the league should be established with the United States a member, its advocates would use a monument to Senator Simmons, he said.

"Ratification can be had only on condition that the President and Senator Frelinghuysen or like Senators will ratify the treaty without reservation. If there is ratification on any other basis, it is a surrender on the part of the other side," continued Senator McCormick. "Probably the first violation of Article X will come in Asia. The question will arise of the League using force to preserve some country there. Then one side will assert that this reservation maintains the other that it wipes out. With obligation to assist. If we ratify with this proposed reservation the disputes will begin at once. The Old World will be demanding that we guarantee with our blood and our resources, and if we refuse they will charge that we are defaulting on our obligations."

Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) also attacked the new reservation. "It is not this with win some votes," he said. "If this is it, it must be different from the other reservation if it can get votes that the other could not. What is the difference?"

"It is not necessary for us to explain," replied Senator Lenroot. "If we save the substance by making a change of form, we should be willing to do it."

"Yes, that would seem a good trade," answered Senator Borah (Idaho).

"If the President deposits a ratification based on this reservation, do you think he would consider that the obligation on the United States still persists?" asked Senator Brandegee (Conn.).

"No," replied Senator Lenroot.

#### Would Be a Change of Mind

"Do you believe, in view of his recent letter, that he would deposit the ratification if he did not believe that obligation was preserved?" pursued Senator Brandegee.

"I do not know," was the reply. "If he did it would be a change of mind."

"Then if the President deposited the ratification he would have to assert that the Senate had left the obligations?" insisted Senator Brandegee.

"I am not in the President's confidence," was the reply.

"Nor any other Senator," dryly retorted Senator Brandegee. "I am disgusted with the spasm-like actions of Senators who run between here and the White House to learn what will be approved there."

Senator McKellar (Tenn.) spoke against the Lodge reservation and aligned himself with the Administration. "The Democrats who will vote to ratify with any reservation so strong as the Lodge programme," Senator Reed (Mo.) spoke at length.

analyzing the new Lodge reservation and insisting that it leaves the essential obligation that the United States preserve other countries intact, he said, he would make another analysis showing that in fact the reservations as a whole do not change the original treaty; everything that could be done if the treaty were ratified as written can be done, he said, despite the reservations. He denounced as dishonest the effort to pretend on one side that the new Lodge reservations would have the same effect as the old one and on the other side to pretend that it would have a very different effect.

Senator Frelinghuysen offered a new reservation to Article X, intended to make it shorter and to make still more certain the unqualified reputation by the United States of any obligation, it reads:

#### Explanation Hoped For

Embassy Declines to Comment on Situation Caused by Letter to Hitchcock.

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country.

The United States assumes no obligation to interfere in controversies between nations or to employ its military or naval forces or its resources for any purpose under any article of the treaty.

#### Turks Indifferent to Allied Threats

Naval Displays in Bosporus Calmly Watched.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12 (Delayed).—Numerous despatches from London and Paris announcing that the Supreme Council has decided to take drastic action at Constantinople to prevent the killing of Christians and enforce peace terms more radical than those contemplated before the trouble at Marash have been received with apparent indifference by the Turks, the only effect being the designation of a slightly changed Cabinet.

#### Turkish Officials are Watching

Turkish officials are watching without any evidence of concern the movements in London to force them out of Europe and the printing of a despatch by President Wilson would insist that the Sultan must leave Constantinople caused hardly a ripple. The allied naval displays in the Bosporus and the British and French naval presence in the streets of Constantinople are watched indifferently by the public. The British, Matmor and Aspin were alive with allied war ships ready to cooperate with the British in the defense of the Straits and enforcement of a blockade should such action be taken. The British have four battleships of the Iron Duke class, four cruisers of the Cardiff class, six destroyers of the St. Paul class, two destroyers of the Town class and five super-dreadnoughts of the Revenge class within easy reach of the Straits, with several other war ships convenient to the Golden Horn of the Bosporus.

The Italians have two battleships, one cruiser and two destroyers in the vicinity. The French have two modern battleships, two destroyers, two cruisers, two submarines and one transport. The Greeks the battleship Elikia (formerly the U. S. S. Tachar) and two destroyers, the cruiser Galveston and several small craft.

#### 1,000 ARMENIANS IN FLIGHT DIE IN SNOW

Victims First Escape Massacres by the Turks.

Calling from Aleppo, Syria, yesterday Dr. Robert A. Lambert, Near East Relief Director there, reported that 1,000 Armenians perished in the snow in their flight from the Marash district following the massacre by the Turks of thousands of the Armenian inhabitants of that city. Dr. Lambert said the killing has ceased in the Marash district.

All roads are blocked to all except Near East Relief workers. Dr. Lambert and Dr. Lorin Shepard left Aleppo on February 27 with twenty wagonloads of food, clothing and medicine to relieve the Armenian population remaining in Marash.

#### TO END TURK RULE OVER CHRISTIANS

Senate Resolution Would Abolish Such Domination.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Sherman (Ill.) introduced a resolution requiring that the President should abolish Turkish rule over Christians in Constantinople and over Christians everywhere.

The resolution also recommended that Northern Epirus, the twelve islands of the Aegean and the western coast of Asia Minor from the Gulf of Adramiti to the Bay of Marci, be turned over to the League of Nations.

#### MARSHAL FOCH IS FOR LEAGUE

He Sends Denial That He Is Opposed to It.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Marshal Foch, through the French Embassy, today denied reports in special despatches from Paris published in this country regarding his attitude toward the League of Nations.

The despatches said the Marshal was opposed to the League.

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## FRANCE PROTESTS WILSON'S CRITICISM

'Polite Inquiry' at State Department Regarding Charge of Imperialism.

### EXPLANATION HOPED FOR

Embassy Declines to Comment on Situation Caused by Letter to Hitchcock.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Polite inquiry, which is the diplomatic method of conveying a protest from one friendly nation to another, has been registered by France at the State Department with the object of obtaining some explanation of the strictures against alleged French imperialism broadcast in his recent letter to Senator Hitchcock on the subject of the peace treaty.

This fact was brought out in conversations about the letter of the registering of an absolute protest were accompanied by the suggestion that "a protest" was not the form used in diplomatic intercourse and that one friendly nation to another, has been registered by France at the State Department with the object of obtaining some explanation of the strictures against alleged French imperialism broadcast in his recent letter to Senator Hitchcock on the subject of the peace treaty.

Benefits of the receipt of a polite inquiry regarding the President's criticisms of the French course were not obtainable and the frequent appearance of Ambassador Jusserand at the State Department have substantiated the theory that an inquiry tantamount in every way to a protest has been made.

The French, as reported from Paris, are incensed at the phrases used by Mr. Wilson in a purely domestic communication. In his letter President Wilson wrote:

Militaristic ambitions and imperialistic policies are by no means dead even in the councils of the nations whom we must trust and with whom we most desire to be associated in the task of peace.

This evidently was aimed at France and Italy. In the case of Italy the President evidently had the Adriatic and the Gulf of Alexandria and throughout the Mediterranean in mind.

Throughout the sessions of the conference in Paris it was evident that a military party under the most influential leadership was seeking to perpetuate its ascendancy in the councils of France.

This was the party of Marshal Foch, supreme commander in the war. It was hardly a political party, but an organized group. It represented the military of France in and out of uniform who wanted the war to terminate in a victory so far reaching there could be no doubt in the minds of the historians of a century to come as to who won.

The Wilson letter contains in the connection referred to another phrase, viz: "For my part, I am not a pacifist."

For my part, I am not a pacifist, the President continued in his letter.

It is here that the shoe pinches the French foot. It is resented by the French in mind. The President of the United States should measure by the same yardstick the haughty Teuton stride across Europe and the proposed extension of the law, order and sanitation into the chaotic and disrupted and chaotic regions which for half the Christian era have been under the oppression of the Kaiser's late ally, the Sultan of Turkey.

Comment on the situation was refused at the French Embassy today. Officials there neither would confirm nor deny that Ambassador Jusserand, on the part of France, had or would protest to the State Department against the Wilsonian criticisms regarding French foreign policy.

"In any matter in which the President is involved the embassy must remain silent," it was said at the embassy.

The embassy cannot comment on reports emanating from Paris.

## GERMANY PROTESTS PLEBISCITE DECREES

BERLIN, March 12.—The German Government has made an energetic protest to the Peace Conference and to the Interallied Commission for the plebiscite territories in upper Silesia, West Prussia and East Prussia against a series of decrees issued by the commission, which Germany contends will interfere largely with the judicial organization and procedure in the districts concerned. It also is contended that the decrees contravene the stipulations of the peace treaty.

COPENHAGEN, March 12.—The first shipment of voters from Denmark was enthusiastically received at Flensburg, Schleswig, Thursday, where excitement is increasing with the approach of Sunday, the poll day in the plebiscite which is to determine whether Schleswig is to remain German or become Danish. Three more shipments of voters left Copenhagen today for Flensburg.

## HELFFERICH FOUND GUILTY OF LIBEL

Fined 300 Marks for Defaming Erzberger and Saddled With Heavy Costs.

### PLAINTIFF IS CENSURED

Condemned for Using His Position for Private Gain—Crowd Cheers Defendant.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 12.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Minister of the Treasury, was found guilty today of libelling Matthias Erzberger, former Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Helfferich was fined 300 marks and also saddled with the heavy costs of the trial, which began January 19.

Although judgment was given against Dr. Helfferich, the verdict was liberally tinted with condemnation of Herr Erzberger, which plainly charged that the defendant had not only proved the former Vice-Chancellor unworthy but guilty of using his official parliamentary position for furtherance of his private gain, notably with respect to the purchase of Hamburg-American Steamship Company shares.

The court in its opinion held that while Dr. Helfferich ostensibly was guided by patriotic motives in his fight against Herr Erzberger, he nevertheless permitted himself to be influenced by hatred of him.

Herr Erzberger was not present when the verdict was announced. Dr. Helfferich was cheered on leaving the court.

VALERA'S HOME IS RAIDED.

Dublin Police Fail to Find Countess Markievicz.

BERLIN, March 12.—The police made a raid today on the residence of Mrs. Eamon de Valera, wife of the Sinn Féin leader, in search of Countess Markievicz, Sinn Féin Member of Parliament for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin. They were unsuccessful, however, in their quest.

It is stated that the police mistook the residence of Mrs. de Valera, from London for the Countess in disguise.

Countess Markievicz was sentenced in June of last year to four months imprisonment on charges growing out of disorders in Cork during May, when she was alleged to have incited tradesmen to boycott the police and to have participated in an unlawful assembly. She was released in October. She never has taken her seat in the House of Commons.

TO TAX FRENCH BACHELORS.

Deputies' Committee Approves Measure for Heavy Levy.

PARIS, March 12.—Proposals that a supplementary tax of 10 per cent be levied upon the incomes of bachelors have been approved by the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which is engaged in framing the next tax legislation.

Under the provisions of the bill a maximum of 40 per cent may be levied against incomes of more than 1,000,000 francs, this rate being decreased for lower incomes. Wage earners would be required to pay 5 per cent, with certain deductions being allowed.

INDIANS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Council of Six Nations Spurns Canadian Franchise.

BEAUFORT, Ont., March 12.—Voters for Indians are spurned today by the Council of Six Nations, representing tribes which occupy a large reservation near here. The council decided to protest to the Dominion Government against compulsory enfranchisement.

The secretary, who wrote in response to a Senate resolution, estimated \$30,000,000 the cost of returning the dead and concentrating the bodies remaining in cemeteries overseas.

## GERMANY DEMANDS PRISONERS' RELEASE

Also That Arrests in Occupied Area Shall Cease.

### GEDDES DEPLORES PETTY DIFFERENCES

Newly Appointed Ambassador Addresses American Luncheon Club in London.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 12.—Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly appointed ambassador to the United States, made his first speech today since his appointment was announced, addressing a large gathering in his honor at the American Luncheon Club. While avoiding political topics, Sir Auckland spoke of the characteristics of the American and English people and the essential things that bind them together. Referring to the phrase "your American cousins" and "blood is thicker than water," the ambassador said he felt at first that he was dealing with a great means had met until "the crust was broken and I found myself among people I understood." He continued:

"The cure for such ill as exist is, I am sure, frankly to recognize that the common language is at once a bond and a barrier, and to work to strengthen its binding power and weaken its separating influence. It can be done, but it is not the work of a day or a year."

An Englishman who saw his best girl off with an American soldier or sailor is going to continue braying that he dislikes Americans, which is not what he really means at all. What he really means is: "I dislike seeing my girl take any notice of another male. One result of the war has been to multiply the possibilities of such individual misunderstandings. What we all want more consciously to realize is that nations can be judged by a few chance specimens of their citizens. They must be judged by the expression of their collective will, manifested in hours of peace and not in hours of war."

It is added that the German Government's attitude toward all the Allies' reservations therefore is manifest.

GERMAN MARK'S RISE IS PUZZLE IN BERLIN

Newspapers Sceptical of Advance Continuing.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, March 12.—The financial editors of the Berlin newspapers are somewhat sceptical of the prevalent optimism with regard to the permanency of the present upward tendency of the mark. They argue that there are no tangible reasons to account for the rise.

The *Zeitung am Mittag's* financial expert continues "the present galloping pace" and rather fears that the "unending issue of currency" will continue. The writer pins his faith to the realization of an international loan, and expresses the opinion that the retirement of Matthias Erzberger as Minister of Finance will be welcomed abroad.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* advances the belief that the conclusion of the extensive negotiations now in progress for the delivery of potash in the United States will do much to relieve the financial situation.

U. S. TO BRING BACK 50,000 SOLDIER DEAD

20,000 to 25,000 Bodies Will Remain Overseas.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The bodies of about 50,000 of the American dead in France will be returned to the United States, while between 20,000 and 25,000 will remain permanently interred overseas. Secretary Baker today informed Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the Senate Military Committee.

The secretary, who wrote in response to a Senate resolution, estimated \$30,000,000 the cost of returning the dead and concentrating the bodies remaining in cemeteries overseas.

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